

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s. 4½d.
On Demand 2s. 4.15-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.72.

May 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 89 80

May 8, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 91 64

7648 日八十月三

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1917.

二拜禮 日八月五英曆
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Problem Believed to be Solved.

London, May 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board announces that the anti-submarine experiments are most encouraging. It is believed that the problem is solved.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Government Controls Both Houses.

London, May 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says it is expected that the Nationalists have twenty-one seats in the Federal Senate and the Laborites fifteen.
It is certain that the Government will control both Houses. The majorities in Labour strongholds were enormously reduced. The elections were everywhere quiet.

Latest Returns.

London, May 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that although the election returns are incomplete, it seems certain that Mr. Hughes will have a majority in both Houses.

Generally, the majorities in the Labour strongholds have been greatly reduced, while several prominent Laborites have been defeated.

Mr. Hughes was returned for Bendigo with a majority of 3,600.

Mr. Cook, formerly the Leader of the Liberal Party, and now a member of the Hughes Ministry, speaking at Sydney, declared that the nation had risen grandly and had hung true to its traditions.

The Queensland Legislative Council.

London, May 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Queensland says the latest figures in the Referendum on the question of the abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council are:—For, 115,367; against, 157,194.

THE RUSSIAN UNREST.

Appeal by American Laborites.

London, May 7.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the American Federation of Labour has telegraphed to the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd urging them to support the Provisional Government against the pro-German propagandists.

No Surrender.

London, May 7.
The Times correspondent at Petrograd states that Prince Alexieff, while in the capital, denounced the propaganda "in favour of no annexation and no indemnities" which the Army at the front interpret as an advocacy of surrender.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Comprehensive Plans for Co-operation.

London, May 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that Sir George Foster, the Acting Premier, has returned from Washington where he attended the Allied Conference. He emphasises America's enthusiasm in the war, and states that arrangements have been advanced to assist in shipbuilding, in solving the submarine problem, in producing, with Canada, food and munitions for the Allies, and in military and naval co-operation. A joint American-Canadian regulation of food prices is probable. He further stated that America's entry into the war would now solve Anglo-American misunderstandings and aid both in the war and in the settling of the peace problems.

LONDON RAIDED.

Hostile Aeroplane's Visit.

London, May 7.
The Press Bureau announces:—Early this morning a hostile aeroplane dropped four bombs on the outskirts of north-east London. One man was killed and a man and a woman injured. Slight damage was done to buildings.

Further Details.

London, May 7.
The air raid occurred at 12.30 in the morning in bright moonlight. All the bombs fell in one borough, three being close together, one of which wrecked a bathroom. The others did little damage.
The casualties were due to the last bomb, which exploded in the top flat of a block of flats, killing a man and seriously injuring his wife, besides shattering the watertank and flooding the lower floors.

A LOSS TO GERMANY.

London, May 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Christiania, the nickel refining works at Christiania, concerning which there has recently been considerable discussion, owing to the whole output going to Germany, have been turned down.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

British Position Improved.

London, May 7.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—We improved our position in the course of sharp fighting this morning on the Hindenburg Line, east of Bellecourt. We progressed westwards in the direction of the village, taking prisoners.
We drove off a night bomb attack to the south of Oppy.

Huge French Captures.

London, May 7.
A French communique states:—During an attack, a German battalion was caught by our fire and retreated in disorder, leaving a great part of its equipment on the ground. Up to the present 6,100 prisoners have been counted. One Army Corps alone took 1,800 prisoners, and, on a front of four kilometres, captured almost the whole of the Siegfried line.

More Desperate Fighting.

London, May 7.
A French communique states:—Last night was marked by fresh German reserations in the region north-west of Soissons and at Chemin des Dames, where we identified four new Divisions since yesterday.

Very violent counter-attacks, preceded by an intense bombardment, were launched against our positions at Froide Mont Farm, on the Cerny-Hartebise front and on the heights of Craonne and Vauclerc. Desperate fighting ended in our favour. Our troops who victoriously resisted the most furious assaults maintained their positions everywhere. German machines, mown down by our artillery and machine-guns, sustained considerable losses.

During these engagements we increased the number of our prisoners to over 8,200 making a total of 29,000 since April 18.

The Battle Spreading.

London, May 7.
A German wireless official message states:—Near Lens and Arras artillery fighting increased with great violence in the evening, the battle spreading further to the east, past Bellecourt. We repulsed a strong advance in the afternoon between Fort de Malmaison and Braye.

Violent attacks developed in the evening and during the night to the north of Laffaux, between the Soissons-Lens road and Ailles. We maintained our positions in bitter fighting and inflicted heavy losses.

Fierce French attacks between Ailles and Craonne failed. We recaptured the northern slope of Winterberg Height. We recaptured Chevreux, and brought down fourteen enemy aeroplanes.

ANOTHER FOOD SHIP SUNK.

Pointed Query by Sir Frederick Banbury.

London, May 7.
In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chiozza Money admitted that another food ship which had to leave the port on arrival owing to the lack of facilities for unloading was then torpedoed en route to another port.

Sir Frederick Banbury:—Don't the Government consider the safe arrival of food sufficiently important to provide facilities in the nearest port for all vessels arriving in England?

Sir Chiozza Money:—The whole subject is receiving most serious consideration.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

London, May 7.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hawkes asked whether the question of Preference was being taken from the hands of the Imperial War Conference by the Imperial War Cabinet.

Mr. Long replied that any impression that the Conference was not wholly satisfied with the treatment of the question would be wholly incorrect. The resolution was debated in the Imperial War Cabinet and the Dominion representatives accorded it their hearty support. It was moved in the Conference by the Prime Minister of New Zealand and carried unanimously, and the members of the Conference desired it to be recorded. The reason why he did not speak lengthily on the resolution was because the question had already been fully debated in the War Cabinet. Mr. Long added that any suggestion that the Imperial War Cabinet could take the matter from the hands of the Conference would show an imperfect appreciation of the powers of the Conference and be warmly resented by the Dominion representatives.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

London, May 7.
The following naval casualties are announced:—
Accidentally Killed.—Flight Sub. Lieut. Ronald F. Collins, R.N.
Accidentally Injured.—Flight Lieut. Leslie O. Brown, R.N., Naval Division.
Killed.—Sub. Lieut. Arthur S. Cooke.
Died of Wounds.—Sub. Lieut. Nathan H. Benjamin.
Wounded.—Sub. Lieut. John L. Herring, Francis B. Smith, Henry A. J. Barr, Percy G. M. Pymon, Lionel G. Mitchelmore, William A. I. Nicoll, Leo E. H. Dan, Edward H. Smith—all of the Volunteer Reserve.

PUNISHMENT FOR FOOD WASTERS.

London, May 7.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated he was issuing an order penalising those who wasted food.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY AND CHINA'S ENTRY.

Hua Influence in the Far East Irreversibly Lost.

London, May 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Dagbladder General-Anseher* endeavours to minimise the importance of the entry of China into the war and suggests that Japan's abandonment of its former objection to China's participation is due to Japan's desire to secure China's support against America. It concludes by saying that German influence in the Far East is irreversibly lost, and predicts a struggle for the Pacific after the war.

The Prussian Minister for Education has decided that Chinese students may continue their studies in Germany if they desire.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

Particularly Severe German Attack.

London, May 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that later reports show that the German attacks on the Hindenburg line, eastward of Bellecourt, were particularly severe. The enemy threw in heavy forces, which we repulsed after fighting. We repulsed two counter-attacks this morning endeavouring to recover a section southward of the Souchez River which we captured yesterday night and drove off raids southward of Acherilla, to the west of Hulluch. We had no casualties. We successfully raided to the south-east of Loos. There was reciprocal artillery firing northward of the Scarpe. Six British aeroplanes encountered fifteen to twenty German machines. The enemy broke up our formation, but our machines continued to support each other and brought down five German machines. The others retired. All ours returned much shot. The total German machines brought down yesterday was eleven; two British machines are missing.

Gaps Torn in Hindenburg Line.

London, May 7.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on May 5, says that Craonne and Laffaux are respectively flanking points of the plateau from whence the Germans have now been swept from powerful positions constituting the Laffaux salient, which is the corner-stone of the Hindenburg line. They are especially difficult of access as the valley containing the Soissons-Laon railway had to be crossed and the heights, crowned by Laffaux Mill had to be stormed. Yet these positions were taken at a blow, though the Germans were continuously reinforced by a tunnel connecting the trenches with quarries in the rear. The fighting everywhere is of the hardest. The correspondent watched a German counter-attack, accompanied by a most furious bombardment. The captured trenches were smoking in a rain of heavy shells as if afire; yet the French did not yield a foot.

The main feature at the Craonne sector was the desperate attempts of the enemy to employ Prussian Guards to re-capture Craonne. Repeated waves of the assault were mown down, and when the attacks were finally broken, the French hunted the survivors from the trenches and shelters where they had assembled for an attack. These were found packed with dead and 1,100 prisoners were taken here alone. As these were taken only as a last resort the enemy losses may be imagined. The result of the whole of the fighting is that gaps of several miles long have been torn in the Hindenburg line. This is the more notable as the enemy meant to make a stand at Craonne plateau if anywhere in France.

Extension of Conquered Ground.

London, May 7.
A French communique states: North-west of Soissons we completed yesterday's successes and extended the conquered ground, capturing by local operations several important strong points north of Laffaux and north of Braye-en-Laonnois. There was a furious artillery duel over the whole region of Chemin-des-Dames, where the Germans again launched strong counter-attacks against our position at Froide Mont Farm. On the Vauclerc plateau and in the Craonne sector we everywhere maintained our gains and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

TROUBLE BREWING IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, May 7.
A Berlin telegram states that simultaneously with the deliberations of the Reichstag Committee amending the Constitution of the Empire there were debates in the Reichstag on the Army in which the War Minister and the Conservatives declared that a huge army would be necessary after the war to protect the Throne, and, moreover, that international peace was ridiculous. The Socialists denounced as illegal the incorporation of Belgians in the German Army, voiced the complaints of the soldiers regarding the brutality of the officers, and declared that the people refused to be browbeaten by Herr Groener's terrorism of the workers.
The Committee amended the articles of the Constitution relative to the appointment of Army and Naval officers by substituting the Chancellor, who will counter-sign the Kaiser's appointments, but the amendments are the work of the reactionary Centre and the National Liberals. "Vorwaerts" denounces the Committee's trifling and demands its dismissal, while the reactionary "Kreuz Zeitung" protests against the alterations as undermining the monarchical principle.

U. S. LOAN TO BRITAIN.

London, May 7.
The United States has made a second loan of \$5,000,000, adding to Great Britain.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Lloyd George's Appeal.

London, March 28, 1904 p.m.—
Mr. Lloyd George made a declaration in the House of Commons today in favour of woman suffrage. The Premier said he welcomed the recommendation in favour of woman suffrage, which was made in the programme for electoral reform moved today by ex-Premier Asquith.

The other reform measures also were approved by the Premier, who said that in the opinion of the Government it would be a national waste if the results of the conference at which the reforms were outlined should be thrown away. He favoured a generous extension of the electoral franchise by reducing to a trimester the period for qualifying for voting, and by assuming the qualification of every soldier and sailor.

Ex-Premier Asquith said in the House of Commons to-day that the House would not be unprepared to hear that he and other members no longer regarded the question of woman suffrage from the standpoint they occupied before the war. Mr. Asquith made this statement in waiving the adoption of a plan for electoral reform.

Mr. Asquith said his opposition to woman suffrage always had been based solely on considerations of public expediency. The women had now worked out their own salvation. The war could not be carried on without them. What moved him especially, he added, was the problem of reconstruction after the war. He considered it to be neither just nor expedient to withhold from women the power or the right to make their voices heard directly.

The fact that for three years there had been no recurrence of the "detestable campaign which had disfigured our public life," said Mr. Asquith, would make it impossible for any one to say that in changing their position in regard to suffrage he and his associates had yielded to force what they had refused to yield to argument. With the exception of the actual bearing of arms in the field, there was hardly a service which had contributed to the maintenance of the cause of the Allies in which women had not been as active and efficient as men. Wherever one turned might be seen women; who without detriment to the prerogatives of their sex, were performing work which three years ago would have been regarded as falling exclusively within the province of men. After the war questions would arise with regard to women's labour functions and activities in which the women must have a voice.

Mr. Asquith also supported strongly the other proposals for electoral reform, and expressed the opinion that the recommendation that all elections should take place on one day dealt with one of the greatest reforms which could be introduced. He understood that the life of the Parliament would be extended further until the end of November, and hoped that a new register on the lines of the reforms suggested would be ready, should an election be necessary at that time.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Chung Ling Soo at Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Indo-China Steam Nav. Co's Meeting; noon.
Chung Ling Soo at Theatre Royal; Matinee and night performance.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—8.15 p.m.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1917.

GERMANY DEMANDS—!

To those whom the gods wish to destroy they not infrequently deny a sense of humour. Had the Huns not been destitute of that invaluable sense, it is perfectly safe to say that the present war would never have come about, for no nation with even the faintest perception of the ridiculous could ever have dreamt of world-dominance by a crazy Kaiser; and we may take it as certain that, in any other country, Wilhelm would have been dethroned and clapped into the handiest lunatic asylum the moment that he began to air his views on the subject of over-lordship. But his peculiar form of insanity had a wide field on which to exercise itself, for his people were like-minded with him; and even now there are among them many who believe in Germany's power to subdue the world.

But those who cherish this belief are not among the higher or inner circles. The men about the Kaiser know perfectly well that the game is played out; and therefore, when we find General von Ludendorff circulating pamphlets to the effect that the Entente countries "must be deprived of two-thirds of their natural resources," instead of regarding his act as that of a man who believes his country to be a winner, we are all bound to believe that it is just one more of the Kaiser's frantic and increasingly useless attempts to humbug his own people and to bluff the rest of the world. If he and von Ludendorff were not, as we have said, hopelessly wanting in sense of humour, they would doubtless see that to tell a starving and semi-maniacal populace of the wonders which it is proposed to work after Germany has won the war, is merely to aggravate and enrage instead of to inspire. For one man in Germany to-day who believes fully in his nation's power to demand the cession of the Courland Province, Belgium, Northern France, Poland, Egypt, Serbia and Montenegro, together with a few odd million square miles in Central Africa, there are probably two who are sadly convinced that the boot will be on the other leg, and that it will be for Germany to do the ceding.

Of course the point is not worth discussing seriously, save in one respect. The spirit of the pamphlet alluded to by Reuter yesterday shows plainly enough what Germany would do if she could, and it is, in some sort, a warning—perhaps an answer—to those who kindly tell us that we must not bear malice towards Germany, and that we must not utterly humiliate her. That is exactly what we must do, unless we are to have a new edition of the present war within another ten years. In order to make sure that there shall be no repetition of the great tragedy, we are bound to deprive the Hun of every weapon which he possesses, to deny him every possibility of expansion, and to make it clear to him that no civilized person wishes to associate with him. We have, moreover, to keep continually before our minds the harsh fact that every concession to Germany is an insult to our own dead and to those of our allies. The heroes who have given their lives in the effort to free the world from tyranny and unbridled blackguardism will have died in vain unless full and sufficient punishment is meted out to those who obliged the Entente to fight. In justice and in sheer self-defence we are bound not to be content with anything less than the final crushing of Germany. And yet there are people ready to tell us that the British Empire must go to pieces unless we trade with these heathen after peace is declared!

China and Germany.

According to one of to-day's wires, the *Duesseldorf General-Anzeiger* is trying to minimize, in the eyes of its readers, the importance of the entry of China into the war. It suggests that "Japan's abandonment of her former objection to China's participation is due to Japan's desire for China's support against America," and it concludes with the dismal announcement that "German influence in the Far East is irreversibly lost." As to the first statement, the patrons of the *Duesseldorf* are at liberty to believe what they please, for aught we care. No one outside of Germany will regard China's entry as a thing by any means to be ignored, if only for the reason that it at once deprives the Huns of a large and regular income from the Boxer indemnity, etc. With Japan's reasons for abandoning her objections to China's entering, the world has nothing to do at the present moment. Sufficient unto the day are the politics thereof, and our German friend would be better occupied in laying fast hold of the truth that the whole world is disgusted with his cultured nation, than in assuming the mantle of the prophet. China may have various motives for wishing to take her part in the struggle, but it is safe to say that, underlying all these, is a deep sense of horror at the barbarities gratuitously perpetrated by a self-styled civilized country, and an honest desire to put it out of Germany's power to give us a repetition of such offences. Huns who would belittle China's preparations forget that every fresh abandonment of neutrality, whether in the case of China, of the United States or of the Latin America, is a further pointer to the people of Germany that the methods and ambitions of their Kaiser are distasteful to the free populations of the world; and this in itself is no slight score to the Allies.

What Germany Loses.

Then the question of Germany's lost position on here. Someone has apparently been cruel enough to unbandage the eyes of this *Duesseldorf* editor, and he has now assumed the gloomy task of passing his newly-acquired information on to his readers. It has taken the Boche intellect a long while to grasp the valuable fact that Germany's influence in the East really is smashed. Perhaps it may soon dawn on our enemies that the cause of that smashing is the Kaiser himself and those who have backed him in his mad ideas. Only three years ago all was going as well as it possibly could go with the German propaganda here. Huns were received as friends in Chinese, Japanese and British territory; three or four of them were directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, their steamship companies had the cream of the passenger and cargo traffic, they had wriggled themselves into the confidence of Oriental and European alike, and the day seemed not far distant when they would be able, with their characteristic politeness and gratitude for hospitality, to push us (if our own payments into the gutter. Everything was as promising as it could be, and all that the German had to do was to sit down and watch himself wax fat on ill-gotten gain. Then why the change? It was assuredly not of the Britisher's bringing. He was much too big a fool to see what the Huns were aiming at. If he had been as vigilantly jealous of their progress as they have since represented him as being, he could have put his foot down years ago and have checked that progress. Nay; the change has come about through the impatience of the Germans themselves, who thought we were not playing their game fast enough for them. Therefore they precipitated matters, and so lost what it had taken them years of dirty scheming to acquire. Let the German people once get this fact thoroughly into their heads and we feel very well satisfied that they will call for a reckoning with those who guided them to perdition.

Company Meeting.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., takes place at noon to-morrow.

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT BOOTS IT AT ONE GATE TO MAKE DEFENCE, AND AT ANOTHER TO LET IN THE FOREIGNER?

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 37th anniversary of the death of Gustave Flaubert, the great French novelist.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.13/16d.

New Scholarship.

Mr. Lo Chenang-shin has kindly presented \$1,000 in Hongkong Government War Bonds to St. Stephen's Girls' College, for the foundation of a scholarship to be named after his wife.

Murdered Aunt.

A shop coolie has reported to the Police that while he was passing through the village of Qun Wan Kok he was told that his aunt had been murdered. He went to her house with the Police and found his aunt lying dead. She had a large wound at the back of her head, one on her jaw, and one at the back of the left ear.

Not Sold.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough offered for sale at their sale rooms this morning a four-roomed bungalow, garden, and servants' quarters attached, situated within the European Reservation at Tai Po. The property is leasehold. Bidding was not brisk, and the reserve price not being quite reached, the lot was withdrawn.

Wedding Disappointment.

A Chinese, whom Mr. Gardiner stated should have been partaking of his wedding breakfast, stood before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning. He was charged with having a pig slaughtered not at the Government slaughter house. The Police had got hold of defendant without considering his feelings on this auspicious day. His Worship:—Or the lady's feelings either. The man was discharged, but a cook charged with him was fined \$10.

Stolen Bicycle Recovered.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a bicycle belonging to Mr. Leo D'Almeida. The bicycle was stolen from the Star Ferry Wharf last month. Yesterday Mr. D'Almeida saw a boy riding it in Tung Man lane. He stopped him and defendant said he bought the machine from a friend, who had gone to Singapore, for \$12. It was stated that defendant had only been earning \$4 a month. He was sent to prison for a month and ordered four hours' stocks.

Forged Bank Note Case.

A Chinese was charged on remand before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with having in his possession a forged bank note on the Chartered Bank Mr. D'Almeida said there was no evidence to show that defendant had tried to pass it. There was at the present time a clerk at the Supreme Court who had a kind of exhibition case of curios, amongst which were some forged notes. It would be hard for defendant to be punished when there were many people in the Colony who were in possession of forged notes. Defendant was committed for trial.

Ill-Treating a Pig.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with cruelly ill-treating a pig. Mr. A. J. Mackay, assistant interpreter at the Police Court, said he was travelling on a car early this morning when he saw a man pushing a truck and defendant chasing a small pig which had escaped from a basket. He caught it and was carrying it back to the truck, when he took it by the hind legs, and bashed its head on the tram lines with great force, twice. Witness got off the car and asked defendant why he had done it. He replied that he did not do it. Inspector O'Sullivan said that the pig brought up to the Court did not seem to be injured and that was the one which had been pointed out. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$15, or, in default, 21 days' imprisonment.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Nisbet's Win in the Final.

After playing for nearly two hours, in which forty-five hotly contested games were gone through, Mr. H. A. Nisbet succeeded last evening in defeating Mr. Ng Sze-kwong in the final of the Open Championship Singles of the tennis tournament promoted by the Hongkong Cricket Club. Special arrangements had been made for seating accommodation in the War Charities stand, and practically every reserved seat was sold. In addition to this, the enclosure was fully occupied, and a large crowd was assembled round the court when play commenced.

Nisbet has been playing in excellent form of late and, on Saturday, when he defeated the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt in the semi-final, it was patent that if last year's winner of the competition was going to repeat the victory he gained at the expense of Nisbet he would have to play a very good game indeed. Ng Sze-kwong had fought his way to the final round by dint of hard play, but those who know him best say that he has not been playing up to his last season's form. Opinion was very divided as to who would qualify to meet the holder of the championship.

The opening play was characterized by fine work on the part of both men. Each of the contestants seemed full of confidence, and play was careful yet full of science. Nisbet was the more convincing, but his style generally has that effect, whilst that of the Ng Sze-kwong seems enervated, but has often proved the better fitted to win matches. Good placing and hard back line driving were the predominant features of both players, and it seemed to resolve itself into a question of which one would make the fewer mistakes rather than which player would force the most points, though it was far from being a game in which initiative was lacking. The score crept up game by game very evenly, four all, five all, six all, seven all and even eight all being registered, sometimes with Nisbet holding the advantage and sometimes with Ng Sze-kwong leading. Ng Sze-kwong took the lead at the 17th game, and, putting all he knew into his play, secured the first set by 10 games to 8, to the accompaniment of rounds of applause.

The initial stages of the second set were marked by clever tactical play on both sides, but, despite the agility of the Chinese, the more experienced player won point after point by sheer force of manoeuvre. What amounted to was a triumph for the art of placing, and Nisbet had the satisfaction of seeing the scores reach four games to one in his favour. Ng Sze-kwong brought the score to 4-2, but failed to counter further the skill of his opponent, and Nisbet, securing the next two games, won the set by 8-2. With the sets one all, Ng Sze-kwong seemed determined to carry off the next, gaining the first two games without being seriously extended. Nisbet once again displayed a bit of his old form, and, by dint of really brilliant tennis, brought the score to three all, taking the lead at the seventh game. Ng Sze-kwong failed to gain another game in this set, and Nisbet thus claimed it at 6-3.

The fourth set proved to be the last. Nisbet, playing with great confidence, and giving an exhibition of really exceptional merit, took the first two games, and, after his opponent had secured the third game, raised the score to 5-1 in his favour. The seventh game proved most exciting. Nisbet several times only wanting a point for game, set and match, but the Chinese player showed that he was by no means at the end of his resources, and, fighting against odds, was able to win the game, as well as the succeeding two. With the score 5-4 in Nisbet's favour it seemed as though a long set would be necessitated; but Ng Sze-kwong failed to maintain his improved form and Nisbet, taking the next game, passed into the championship round by three sets to one and 28 games to 19.

WAR COMFORTS.

Kowloon Workers' Gifts Appreciated.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. J. E. Capell, of the Kowloon Unity Workers.

The Daily Express,
St. Bride St.,
London, E. C.

March 21st, 1917.

Mrs. J. R. Capell.

Dear Madam,—I feel you will be glad to know that your two parcels of most useful children's clothing, forwarded per Messrs. Shawar, Tomes and Co., were received here yesterday, March 20th. Owing to the paper restrictions, and the consequent shortage of space, we are obliged to discontinue our charity appeals, and work for the time being. Your gifts, however, arrived just in time to be included among our last distribution to soldiers' wives and families this afternoon, and I am sure everything you have sent will be deeply appreciated.

Thanking you sincerely for your kind help, and the interest shown in our work.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

JANET GRAY.

(Daily Express Workers Guild.)

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Summer Uniform, Helmets, &c. Helmets are to be obtained through Central Station only. Equipment Officers must send in lists to Sergeant Boulger.

Members should not call at Central for new uniform until warned by Equipment Officers. The latter are kept advised as to what equipment is ready for issue.

Police School.

The following Classes are hereby formed and will attend the next Police School, commencing Monday, May 14.

Class 12 (Inspector Grant).—40 Constables to be warned by O. C. No. 2 Platoon.

Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).—All Constables of No. 1 Platoon and all troopers of Mounted Police who have not yet attended or have failed to pass School. These to be warned by Platoon Commander and Inspector Gogg respectively.

Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).—40 Constables of No. 3 Company, to be warned by Inspector Wei Wenz Sam.

Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).—40 Constables of No. 2 Company to be warned by O. C. No. 2 Company.

Lists of members warned are to be sent to Staff Inspector Fothergill.

Members may attend in mufti, and will provide their own writing material. Members may not absent themselves from Patrol in order to attend School. They may absent themselves from parades for this purpose.

Members are required to attend School until they pass or are exempted by the D.S.P. (R).

The first two sittings of the above Classes are fixed for the following dates:—

Class 12, Monday, May 14, and Monday, May 21.

Class 13, Tuesday, May 15, and Wednesday, May 23.

Class 14, Wednesday, May 16, and Tuesday, May 22.

Class 15, Thursday, May 17, and Friday, May 25.

Strength.

Farrier Sergeant 740 Scull is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Among those present were noticed His Excellency the Governor, the General Officer Commanding, Commodore Sandeman and Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P. Playing in the Handicap Singles "A", S. E. Green (over 30/3) beat Soeters (receives 4/6), by 4-6, 6-4, 10-8. This was the semi-final, and Green thus qualified for the final round.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Germany is getting nervous about the famous War Map, says the *Daily Chronicle*. It is a fact the German contracts recently made for the supply of iron to Holland contain a clause voiding them should Lorraine not be in German hands on the date specified for delivery. German Lorraine—which has only been German since 1871—contains the largest iron deposits in Europe, and Brier, or French Lorraine, is little less rich in the useful metal. In the great industrial magnates of Germany pointed out to the Government that 80 per cent. of the iron used for manufacturing purposes came from Lorraine, and if anything in the future prevented the use by Germany of the Lorraine iron, they added, "we shall have lost the war."

Which was the first newspaper to publish a contents bill? These prohibited articles seem to have come in with the railways. Yet for a long time after steam travelling was general their appearance was very spasmodic. Mr. Wallman, in his privately printed reminiscences of Fleet Street, says that he can only recall two instances of newspapers posting announcements in their windows—one the *Sunday Times* that used to put up racing results, and another the *London Telegraph*, which during the French Revolution of 1848 published a placard: "The Red Flag Floating over Paris. The Royal Family Fled."

Of Englishmen sprung from a Russian Tsar we may recall the two Cosens—Alexander, the father who was born of a Dorsetshire woman who went to Russia with Peter the Great; and John Robert, his son, who was, as a water-colour painter, even greater than the father. Turner copied his drawings, and Constable proclaimed him "the greatest genius that ever touched landscape." "Peter the Great," as an admirer of Cosens's genius put it, somewhat whimsically, "was the father, in every sense of the word, of the British school of water colour painting."

Great sympathy will be felt with the Prime Minister in the heavy loss which has befallen him by the death of his foster-father, says the *Daily News*. He undoubtedly owed more to Mr. Richard Lloyd than many a man does to his own father. The death of the old Baptist preacher must mark the snapping of a very definite link with the life and the atmosphere in which he was born and bred. I believe he wrote to him every day of his life, certainly till quite recently. Mr. Lloyd took the most intense pride and interest, as well he might, in the rise to fame of the lad whom he had taught himself French to teach. The Welsh shoemaker was himself a very remarkable man, widely read, of singularly clear judgment, and though belonging to what some people would consider one of the narrowest of Baptist sects, without any trace of bigotry. Of late years he left Orisosth's little or not at all, but in the earlier stages of Mr. Lloyd George's career he was his most constant adviser on all sorts of issues and problems. Personally he was a greatly courteous old man, with the impressive personality found not very infrequently in the type to which he belonged, a type still not uncommon in the Welsh and Scottish villages.

The front of the cinema displayed Victor Hugo's name in large letters. A stout gold-headed individual appealed to the harrying population of a cold, wet world: "The *Les Misérables*!—trumpance and airpence to see the *Les Misérables*." "Well, it's worth threepence to see anything less miserable than this lot of blue-faced shivers," remarked the philosopher on the pavement. So he went in.

The following is going the rounds:—A raw Scotie had lost himself after a big affair, and was wandering about the battlements of a French officer, the *Redoubt*, and said, "Begging your pardon, sir, but which is the way to the war?"

PAPER FOR MANILA

...understand that a new paper will be started in Manila, under the ownership of Senor Manuel ... President of the Filipino ...

A large capital has been put ... by some of the wealthiest ... of the natives, and the venture should ... a very great success. The ... will be published in Eng- ... Spanish. It will be ... Filipino, but the com- ... side will be in the hands ... Mr. L. O. Winter, who was ... recently business manager of ... Manila ... Winters is passing through ... to-day on his way to ... North, on a business trip.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

A Note of Enquiry.

Messrs. A. D. Anderson and ... in their Weekly Share ... (Shanghai, April 28), ...

While prices remain very much ... same as at the end of last ... and the number of trans- ... has not materially in- ... creased, there would seem to be ... a note of enquiry in the tone of ... the market and a general dis- ... position to hold or increase. To-day's opening rate for T/T on ... London was 3/6; the dollar rate ... being 72.0875.

Debentures.—These become ... more and more listless: the ... Municipal Loan is moving, ... however somewhat slowly, but ... other counters are not in evidence. Banks.—Hongkong and Shang- ... hai did not come to business but ... are obtainable here at \$665, the ... Hongkong equivalent being \$710. ... Obays are offering at 6 for the ... ordinary, but 5.15 is being refused ... for the preference.

Marine Insurance.—North ... China declare an interim of ... 15 per cent. (against 12½ per cent. ... a year ago) as payable on 5th ... prox. Union.—A few shares went ... south at Hongkong \$915 came ... the dividend paid yesterday and ... quote \$860 ex. nominal. ... Xing's were privately sold at ... \$215.

Shipping.—Iado-Chinas: After ... payment of the pecuniary ... dividend of 3 per cent. on the ... preference issue for the past six ... months, the Directors recommend ... a dividend of 40 per cent. making 50 ... per cent. for the year on the de- ... lared, a transfer to Underwriting ... Account of \$50,000, to Reserve ... of \$100,000 and Repairs and ... Renewals of \$20,000, leaving ... \$8,450 to carry forward. The ... meeting is to take place on 9th ... prox. Tag and Lighters offer at ... 16 and 50 for ordinary and pre- ... ference, respectively. Koochiens: ... The requisite consent to the ... transfer has, we understand, not ... yet been obtained.

Docks and Engineerings.— ... Shanghai have changed hands ... in some numbers at 90; the sale ... of the Pootung property is still ... in view, though not yet conclud- ... ed, but business is brisk in the ... yards as it is with the New ... Engineerings. Sales were made ... at 12 and 1½ with buyers at the ... latter figure.

Cotton Mills.—Quite a number ... of bargains were effected under ... this heading with prices inclining ... upward in sympathy with those ... of yarn. Orientals.—The meeting ... is called for 1st May, and is to be ... followed by an Extraordinary ... Meeting, at which resolutions as ... to the reconstruction of the Com- ... pany will be proposed.

Rabbers.—The only chance to ... remark in this market, since ... prices remain steady, is that most ... of the floating shares seem to ... have been absorbed: prices will ... have to rise or business ceases. Repairs.—The annual meeting is ... advertised for 11th prox. Sangei ... Dairs.—An interim of 50 is pay- ... able on 14th prox. Miscellaneous.—Lumbers are ... quoted at 135. Cults still ... for at 10. Electric Construc- ... tions: last buyers at 74. Gas ... sold at 23 ex dividend and Tele- ... phones are obtainable at 85.

A-TIMBER DEAL.

Forestry Department and the Cutting of Trees.

In the Summary Court this morning, the hearing was continued of the case in which Ip Wah Ling, of 48, Wong Nei Ohsong village, sued Chan Chung, of 4, Bridge Street, Pokin'am, for \$87.10 for damages for breach of contract to deliver wood. The defendant contracted with the plaintiff on February 13 and 20 to sell to him a quantity of dead timber at Wanchai Gap and Deep Water Bay for the price of \$20 and \$17, which was paid for by plaintiff. The wood was collected by the plaintiff at considerable trouble, 24 persons being employed for seven days. Defendant was not entitled to sell the wood, for plaintiff was prevented from removing them by the Forestry Department.

Mr. E. Davidson again appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, defended.

The case was adjourned at the previous hearing for the attendance of Mr. W. J. Titcher, the Superintendent of the Forestry Department.

Evidence was now given by Mr. Titcher, who said that when trees were to be cut down he had a report made to him by a forester, and the contractor was always told which trees were to be cut. They were afterwards measured and reported on. In consequence of an inspection made of the trees in this case by himself and Mr. Green he sent for the parties concerned. The defendant stated that the people who had been cutting the trees at Deep Water Bay were not employed by him but by the Head Forester. He further said that plaintiff had not paid him any money for the trees. Plaintiff said he had paid \$37 for the trees, and had received a ticket from defendant with a chop on it, entitling him to remove the trees at Wanchai Gap. Defendant said he had given the ticket to the Head Forester and not to the plaintiff. Defendant had no right to give a permit. There was no right until the trees had been paid for, and at the time, they had not been paid for.

Defendant swore that he had never received any money from plaintiff, and had never sold him any trees.

His Lordship found that the contract was a valid one and said he would fix the measure of damages in Chambers.

CHUNG LING SOO.

Though the audience was not very large at the performance given by Chung Ling Soo and his versatile artistes last night, at the Theatre Royal, it was no less very enthusiastic and extremely well-pleased with the splendid programme presented. The first half of the programme was taken up by the assistants, who kept interest from flagging with their excellent singing, dancing and jokes. In the second half, Chung Ling Soo mystified those present with his wonderful tricks, and there is no doubt that during his stay of two more days, larger audiences will be attracted to see his wonderful performances. A change of programme will be submitted by Chung Ling Soo and vaudeville company at the Theatre Royal to-night. Many new illusions will be presented and a complete change of vaudeville programme will also be introduced. Attention is called to the benefit performance on Thursday night in aid of the Kwong Wa Hospital. Special prices are arranged from to-night to the end of the season.

Lawn Tennis Championship.

The match in the challenge round of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Championship takes place to-morrow afternoon at 4.30, between Mr. H. A. Nisbet (challenger) and Mr. S. E. Green (holder). We are asked to state that should the match for any reason be postponed, the tickets will hold good for the subsequent game.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending May 5, 1917:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 13 weeks
This Year: ...	\$12,383	\$236,780
Last Year: ...	10,775	238,059
Increase: ...	4,382	1,279

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines & Liqueurs as follows:—

25 cases Guinness' Stout (qts & pts.)
30 cases Robt. Porter's Lager Beer (qts. & pts.)
107 cases Z.H.B. Dutch Beer (qts. & pts.)
20 cases V. V. Vermouth.
15 " Claret—Medoc.
10 " do —Chat Mouton Rothschild.
5 cases Burgundy—Beaune.
10 do Sauterne—Chat Yquem.
30 do California Wines.
On view from Saturday, the 12th inst.
Terms.—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

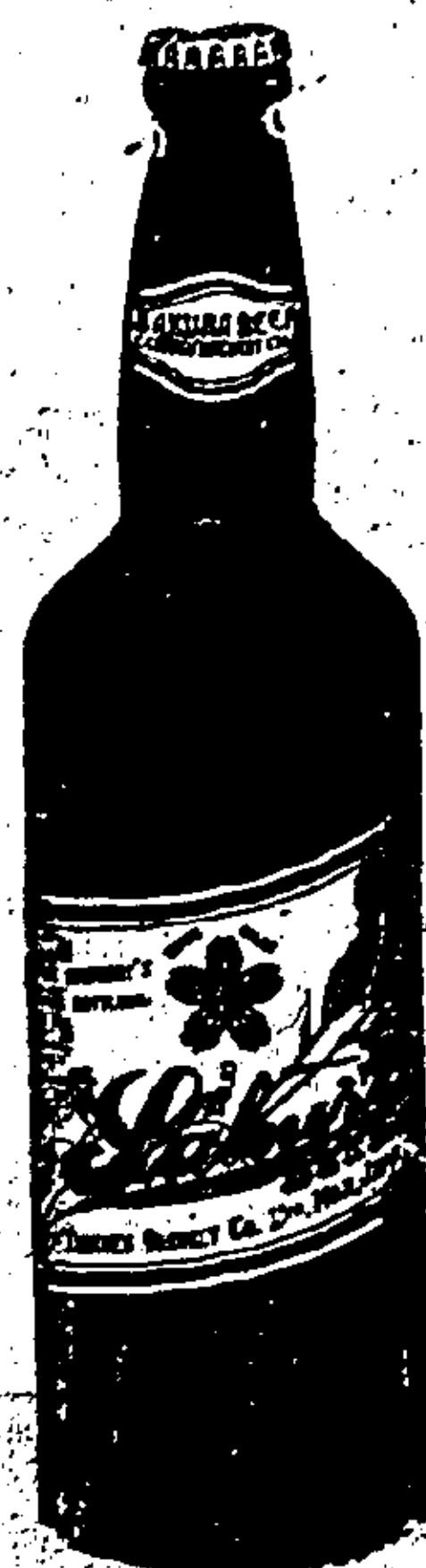
"CARNARVONSHIRE."

having arrived. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 14th inst., at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

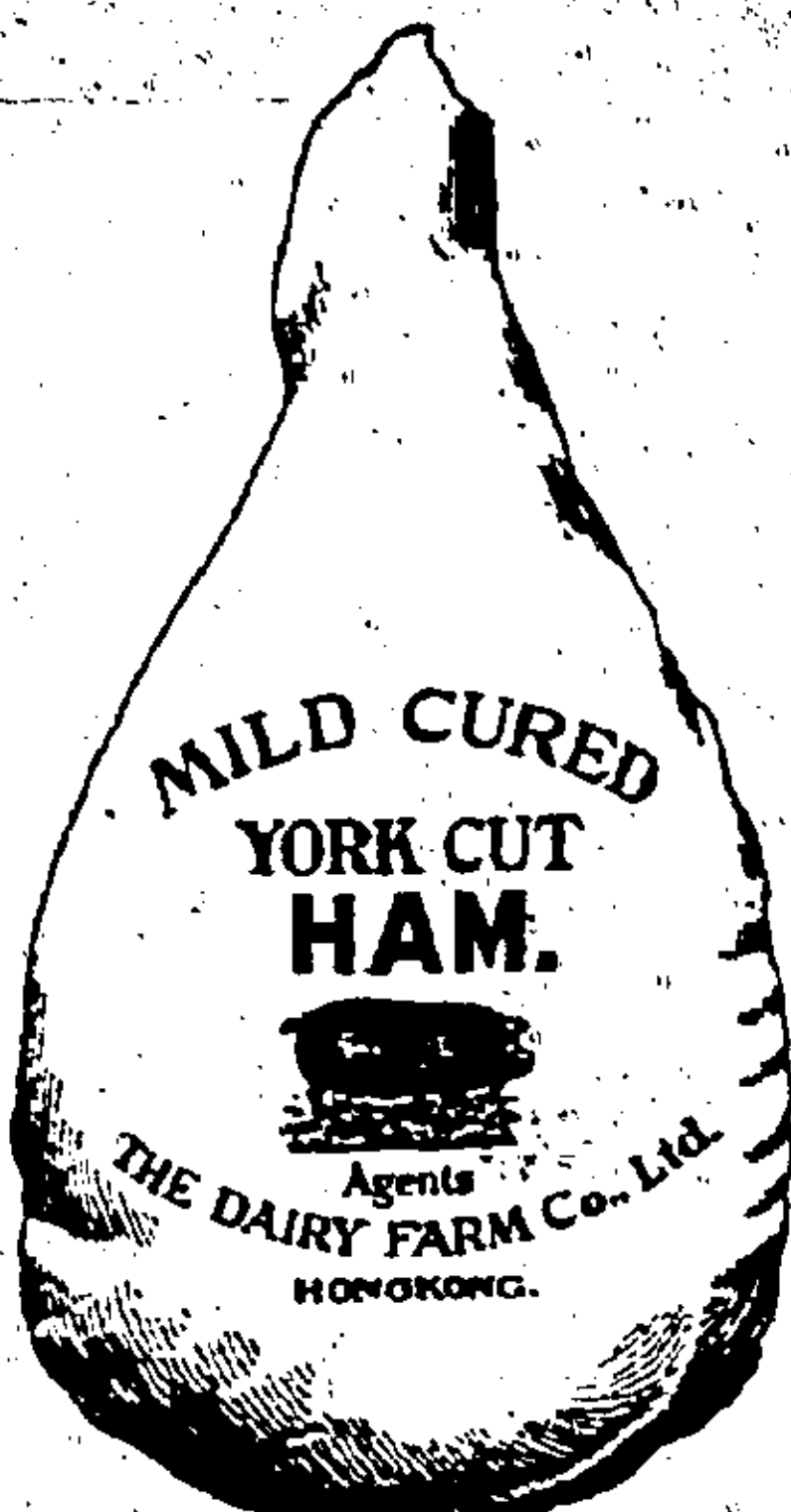
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 7th May, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL: 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY

THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW MATERIALS

For dainty summer frocks Voiles,
French Crepes, Flaked Voiles
Ceylonettes, Muslins, etc.
AT "CASH" PRICES.



All Colours in Plain Zephyrs.

Just Arrived.

Navy, Pale Blue, Pink, Green, Red. Width 30 ins.

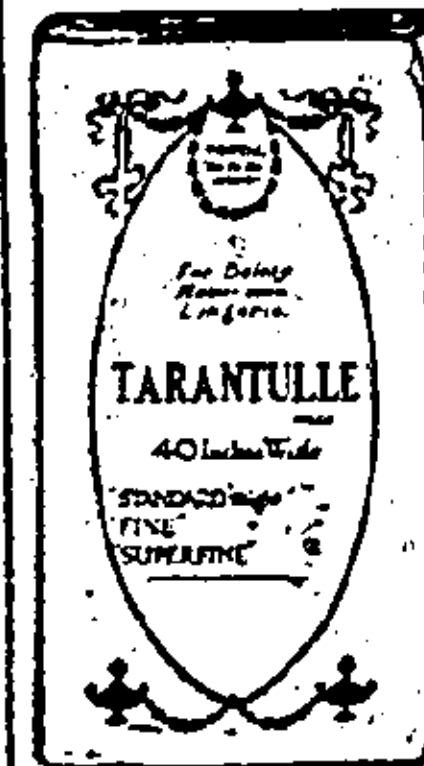
Price 55 cents.

A Fine quality Cloth and fast colour. Recommended for Ladies' morning dress and Children's Wear.



TARANTULLE

For Dainty Home-sewn Lingerie



The new Cambrie for Ladies' & Children's wear. This Cloth has quickly acquired a well deserved popularity. In three weights. Width 40 ins. "STANDARD" a fairly heavy Cloth for petticoats and Children's school wear. Price 65 cts. per yard. "FINE" a fine cloth, beautifully finished for Ladies' home sewn lingerie. Price 80 cts. per yard.

"SUPERFINE" a very fine Cambrie that may be used for the daintiest work. Handles like Silk. Price 95 cts. per yard.

OUR STOCK WAS NEVER SO VARIED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately SECOND-ENGINEER for British steamer "Sisiman" Manila. \$250 Philippine currency.—Apply 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES CHALLENGE ROUND.

H. A. NISBET (Challenger)

S. E. GREEN (Holder)

TO-MORROW at 4.30 p.m.

All Proceeds given to War Charities.

Reserved Seats.....\$1

Enclosure.....50 cents.

P. M. HODGSON, Hon. Secretary.

Summit SHAPE 63
FRONT 1 inch, BACK 1½ inch.

The Collar that is comfortable on the hottest day. The band is exceptionally low in front all wing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the Collar does not lose any of its "Dressy" appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt.

40 cts. each. 6 for \$2.25

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell Ltd
Wm. TELEPHONE 346

NEW AGENCY
KELTIC RECD
BOOTS & SHOES
SCOTLAND'S BEST FOOTWEAR.

BLACK & BROWN
BOOTS, SHOES,
BROGUES.
ALL FITTINGS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.
BY THE
BAND OF H. M. WELSH GUARDS.
REGIMENTAL MARCHES
OF THE BRITISH ARMY
16 PARTS
CALL AND HEAR THEM AT.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

Bols'
ERVEN
LUCAS
FAMOUS GIN.
Known all over the World since its Foundation A. D. 1575.
SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 25. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

One, Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—

EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1036. DES VUEX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 9th May, at noon.
SEATTLE via Kailash, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shioi T. 12,500	FRI., 8th June, at noon.
CUTTIA via Spore, Pong & Rangoon, BOMBAY via Spore, Malacca & Cebu.	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000	THURS., 17th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe.	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000	MON., 21st May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, MOJI and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Teayo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	14th July.

1st class to London G\$348. (ETL10.0), return G\$619. (£122).
to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.

For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVILIAN, MISSIONARIES & TOURISTS.

ROUNDS THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HAWAII, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Arakan 20th May. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

Tjisondari 11th June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI 8th May at 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO 10th May at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinba," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sikiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong May 8, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlapijap	...	8th May	14th May	KOBE
Tijpanas	...	23rd May	28th May	SHANGHAI
Tijlilong	...	31st May	6th June	KOBE
Tijlaroom	...	7th June	13th June	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 11th May, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 15th May, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thur., 10th May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 12th May at noon.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 12th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up-berths can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at "Cob" when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dana.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS. FORWARDERS. TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2088.

SHIPPING NEWS

Asian Shipbuilding.

Already the "Asian" shipbuilding yard at Tsurumi has taken up the construction of the steamers ordered by the Japanese Steamship Co. the "Sakuma" and the "Toyo Kisen Kaisha" each of 11,000 tons. The new steamer covers an area of 28,000 sq. ft. and is backed by a capital of ¥3,750,000. According to the programme, arrangements have been made to enable the yard to construct ten vessels at the same time. Nearly all machinery in the yard has been obtained from Japanese establishments. It is estimated that during the year vessels representing 114,000 tons will be built. In future, the yard will undertake the construction of warships in addition to merchantmen.

Interesting Shipping Suit.

In the Probate Division, Mr. Justice Hill, an action was recently brought by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for a decree limiting their liability for a collision between the steamship "Momon" and the steamship "Persian" to the sum of £38,624 16s.—the aggregate amount of £8 per ton on the registered tonnage of the "Momon" (4,828 tons) and the "Persian" (8,044 tons) with the provision of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, July 4, 1916, the "Momon" while on a voyage from Shanghai to Genoa, came into collision with the steamship "Persian" the latter vessel, which was bound from Calcutta to London and Glasgow with general cargo, sustained such damage that it shortly afterwards sank. No loss of life or personal injury occurred in consequence of the collision. The plaintiff admitted that the collision was caused by the navigation of the "Momon". Mr. Justice Hill granted a decree of limitation of liability, and directed that the money, with interest, should be paid into Court.

German Shipbuilding Developments in 1916.

It is to be gathered from various statements in the German press that throughout last year all the shipbuilding yards in the country were busily engaged not only in the construction of new tonnage, but also in extending their capacity for production for which purpose a considerable amount of new capital was raised. According to a statement in the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," out of twenty-two joint stock and limited liability shipbuilding companies on the coast—that is to say, excluding those on the inland and internal waterways—no fewer than eighteen have either begun or have decided upon an extension of their works, while twelve have provided for or already carried out an increase of their capital by the amount of about 22,000,000 marks. During last year also two new yards were established for the building of sea-going ships, namely, the Hamburg Werft Aktien-Gesellschaft with a nominal capital of 1,000,000 marks and the Elbflorenz Werft A.G., with a capital of 500,000 marks. The Hamburg Werft, in which the Hamburg-American Line is the principal shareholder, recently held its annual general meeting. Herr Albert Ballin in the chair. The report which was laid before the shareholders says that the company was founded on August 25, 1910, and entered on the Hamburg commercial register on Sept. 1. Of the nominal capital of 1,400,000 marks 25 per cent, or 350,000 marks, was paid up in cash, and on Nov. 23 a further amount of 250,000 marks was called up, so that at the end of the year half of the share capital, or 500,000 marks, had been subscribed.

Danish Shipbuilding.

The directors of Aktieselskabet Burmeister and Wain's Shipbuilding Yard, Copenhagen (the pioneers of the Diesel motor steamer), propose out of last year's profit, which is 9,015,384 kroner (about 2,300,000 marks), to pay per cent. dividend to the shareholders, besides adding three million kroner to the reserve fund and 50,000 kroner to the depreciation fund. These funds will together 8½ million kroner (about £2,000,000). It is further proposed to distribute 1½ million kroner as bonus to the directors, managers, officials and shipyard workers to add 250,000 to the pension fund, put 1,000,000 kroner aside for extraordinary taxes, and 175,000 kroner forward to new account.

For the best Meals, Breads, monthly Bread, Cakes, etc., see foot of page 1.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building. Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

s.s. "VENEZUELA" { For dates of sailing apply
s.s. "ECUADOR" { to Company's Office.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" }

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 8th MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

WEDNESDAY, 9th MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities
afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government.
Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf
thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head
Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.N. Y. K.	9, May	
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M. T. K. K.	12, May	
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan J.C.J. L.	20, May	
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M. T. K. K.	23, May	
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Kamakura M.N. Y. K.	8, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari J.C.J. L.	11, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M. T. K. K.	14, June	
San Francisco via Japan	China C.M.S.S.	23, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M. T. K. K.	3, July	
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang J.C.J. L.	12, July	
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M. T. K. K.	14, July	
San Francisco via Japan	China P.M.S.S.	5, Sept.	
San Francisco via Japan	Aryo M. T. K. K.	11, Sept.	

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Chipshing J. M. Co.	8, May
Shanghai	Chenian B. & S.	8, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean B. & S.	0, May
Shanghai	Wosang J. M. Co.	10, May
Sandakan	Mausang J. M. Co.	12, May
Kobe	Taisang J. M. Co.	12, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tijlajap J.C.J. L.	14, May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Haihong D.L. Co.	15, May
Shanghai, and Kobe	Tenshin M. N.Y. K.	16, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M. N.Y. K.	17, May
Manila	Tango M. N.Y. K.	18, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yuenang J. M. Co.	19, May
Shanghai	Kashima M. N.Y. K.	21, May
Kobe	Tijpanas J.C.J. L.	28, May
Shanghai	Tijliwong J.C.J. L.	6, June
	Tijtaroom J.C.J. L.	13, June

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

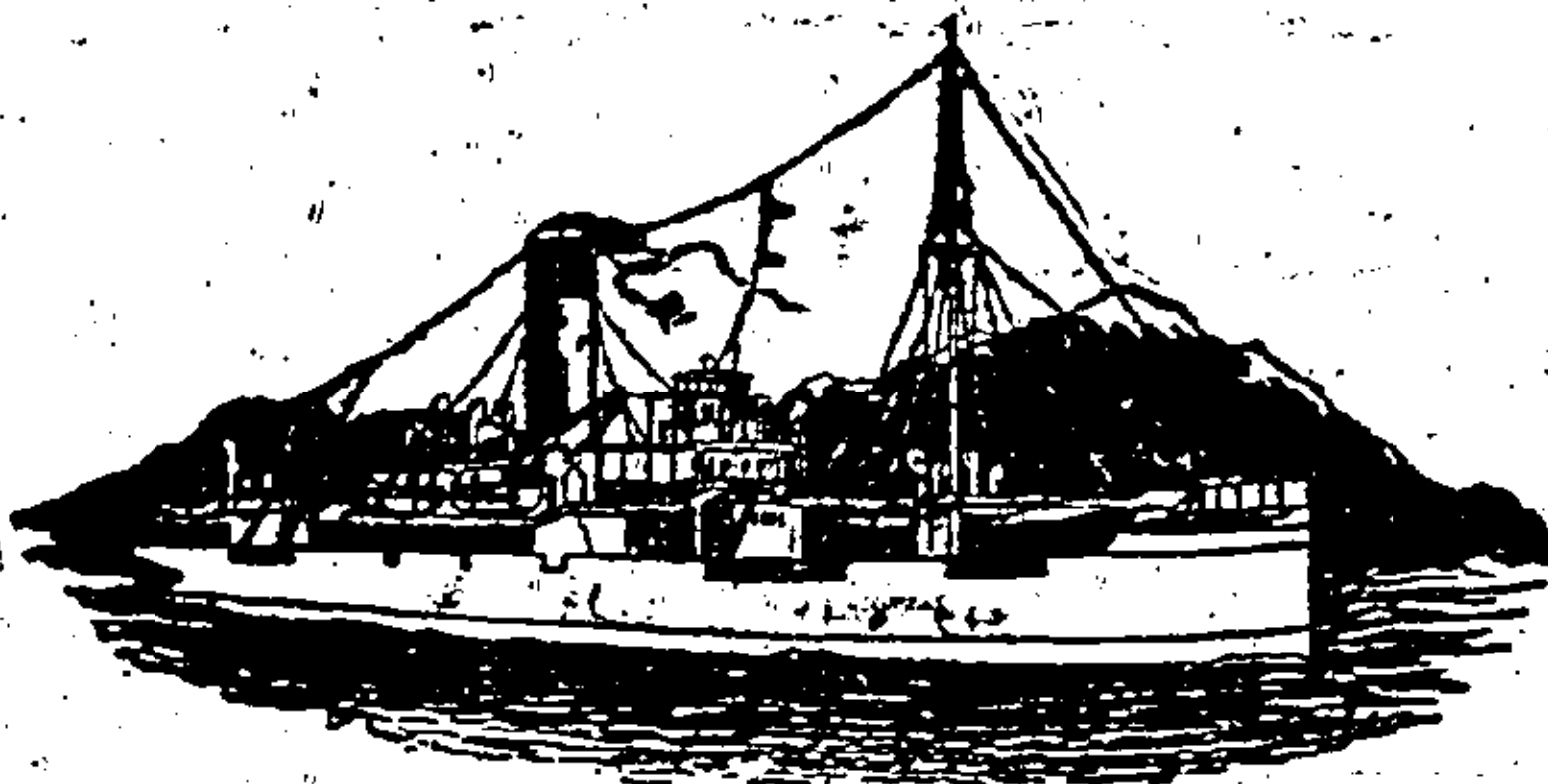
787' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

NOTICES.

TSANG FOOK.
60, Wanchai Road. Telephone 177.
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUN-
ED & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISH-
ED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

ADVERTISE

WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS

2 CENTS
PER PAGE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
Pedder Street, Telephone 1906.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

From INTERMEDIATE
PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire
on board this vessel a general
average contribution of 3 per
cent. will be collected.

The general average bond
will require to be signed and
deposits made before countersig-
nature of bills of lading can be
given.

For further particulars apply
to—

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents for

The ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY,
OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE"
LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SEIYO MARU."
From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO
and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 5th May, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on the 9th May, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 14th May, at
10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 23rd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK."

Having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo are
hereby notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 11th
May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 10th May,
1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& MANILA.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 9th May, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 14th May, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on the 14th May,
1917, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 23rd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1917.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

German Socialist's Opinions.

Stockholm, March 27.—Dr. Albert
O. W. Suedekum, one of the best-
known leaders of the majority So-
cialists in the Reichstag, in an
interview here with the corre-
spondent of the Associated Press
said that whoever thought the
submarine war was going to bring
England to starvation in six
months was deceiving himself.
He added, however, that such a
result was not necessary for Ger-
man victory, which he declared
was certain, with indemnity.

Dr. Suedekum said he was
convinced that England hitherto
had been sending only enough
troops to the Continent to keep
her allies contented, but that now
it was necessary for her to change
her course. He declined to hazard
a prediction on the result of the
possible participation of America
in the war on the side of the
Entente, but added:

"Anyhow, America has been
virtually in the war practically
since the beginning. If it had not
been for American ammunition,
the war would have ended in
1915."

In reference to a statement
attributed to ex-Ambassador
Gerard that the food situation
might affect Germany's military
strength, Dr. Suedekum said:

"There is not the slightest
danger of that, even in the im-
probable event of the war lasting
a year or two more. If other
foods fail, we can increase our
meat rations. We have 17,000,
000 swine to-day, and the normal
number before the war was only
about 12,750,000. We have
about 7,500,000 cattle, against
a peace normal of about
1,800,000, or 1,500,000 more. If
necessary, we could butcher all
but a minimum number of brood
animals.

"The extreme cold of the last
weeks made it impossible to
transport potatoes, and we had
only one or two pounds weekly
for each consumer in the big
cities. If the people had been
required by regulation thus to
limit consumption, they would
have considered it impossible,
but when faced by hard neces-
sity they did it, with the result
that we have an additional
month's supply of potatoes on
which we never reckoned. It is
true we are short of food, but we
are not starving."

In regard to the split in the
Socialist party, Dr. Suedekum said:
"The small minority which broke
away from the old party is
merely a sort of safety valve for
blowing off the pressure
of discontent. There is bound
to be a certain number of
disgruntled individuals and mal-
contents in every party, even in
normal times, and naturally much
more so in time of war. These
people must have an outlet for
their discontent, and the seceding
Socialists furnish this outlet. The
secession movement is of no con-
sequence, the seceders themselves
being split up into various groups.
I predict these divisions will dis-
appear with the coming of
peace."

Dr. Suedekum is recognised as
an expert on municipal problems,
and is known in the United
States, where he delivered a series
of lectures in 1910. At the out-
break of the war he went to Italy
to try and persuade the Italian
Socialists to support Italian in-
tervention on the side of Ger-
many. Afterward he was decorated
with the Iron Cross for his
services at the front.

THE HAND OF

The Hun in Peace

General Sir Alfred
writes to the Saturday
follows—

We know that the
pretext of Bavaria's
unspeakable General
ordered that no quar-
ters be given to our soldiers
into the hands of the
we know that effect was
these orders, which
received the approval
Highest; and many
wounded and helpless
murdered in cold
know with what
prisoners in Germany
habitually treated, but
pales before the brutality
out to the unfortunate
captives, as disclosed by
port of the commission
by the Czar to inquire into
atrocities. The president
commission, Senator
Krivtsoff, writes in his
tion to the report that
impossible to remain
impartial in contempla-
experts of men who mur-
dered wounded soldiers,
blood, burn prisoners of
violate sisters of men
deliberately indite im-
for the use of deadly
burning fluids against the
low creatures." These
surpass the worst of the
Inquisition.

If, however we had
criminal statistics of Ger-
many, we should hardly be
surprised that a people, as
them in times of peace, the
most criminal on earth, in
reign was given to their
in war, should have acted
have done. The following
figures as regards Germany
from the papers of the
Statistic Office, Berlin, re-
gards England from the
of the Home Office—

Germany, 1897-1907, 1908

1897 1907, 1908

Feloniously

wounding 172,153

Murders 350

Rapes 9,381

Incidents 573

Unnatural crimes 841

In 1903 there were

cases of rape and

children in Germany,

England in the same

cases of rape and 63

defilement of young girls.

Roughly speaking, the

tion of Germany is

larger than that of En-

but supposing the popu-

of the latter to be

to that of Germany,

65,000,000—and adding

nationally to the crimes

above nature in England,

out that ninety times

these offences, most of

with the exception of felon-

wounding, are offences

morality, were committed

many than in England in

tion to the population. The

cord is appalling, and

convince even the most

pro-Germans that Ruden-

ling was but too well

when he wrote that "the

two races in the world—Ger-

and human beings."

NOTICE.

SINCERE & CO.

Established A.D. 1850

IRON, STEEL, METAL, and
WIRE, KEYS, LOCKS, and
all kinds of Hardware, and
Foundry Castings, and
Keypins and Shipbuilders' Tools,
37, Ring Lane Street, (2nd Floor,
of Central Market) Telephone No.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elev



TINS OF
50
\$1.00

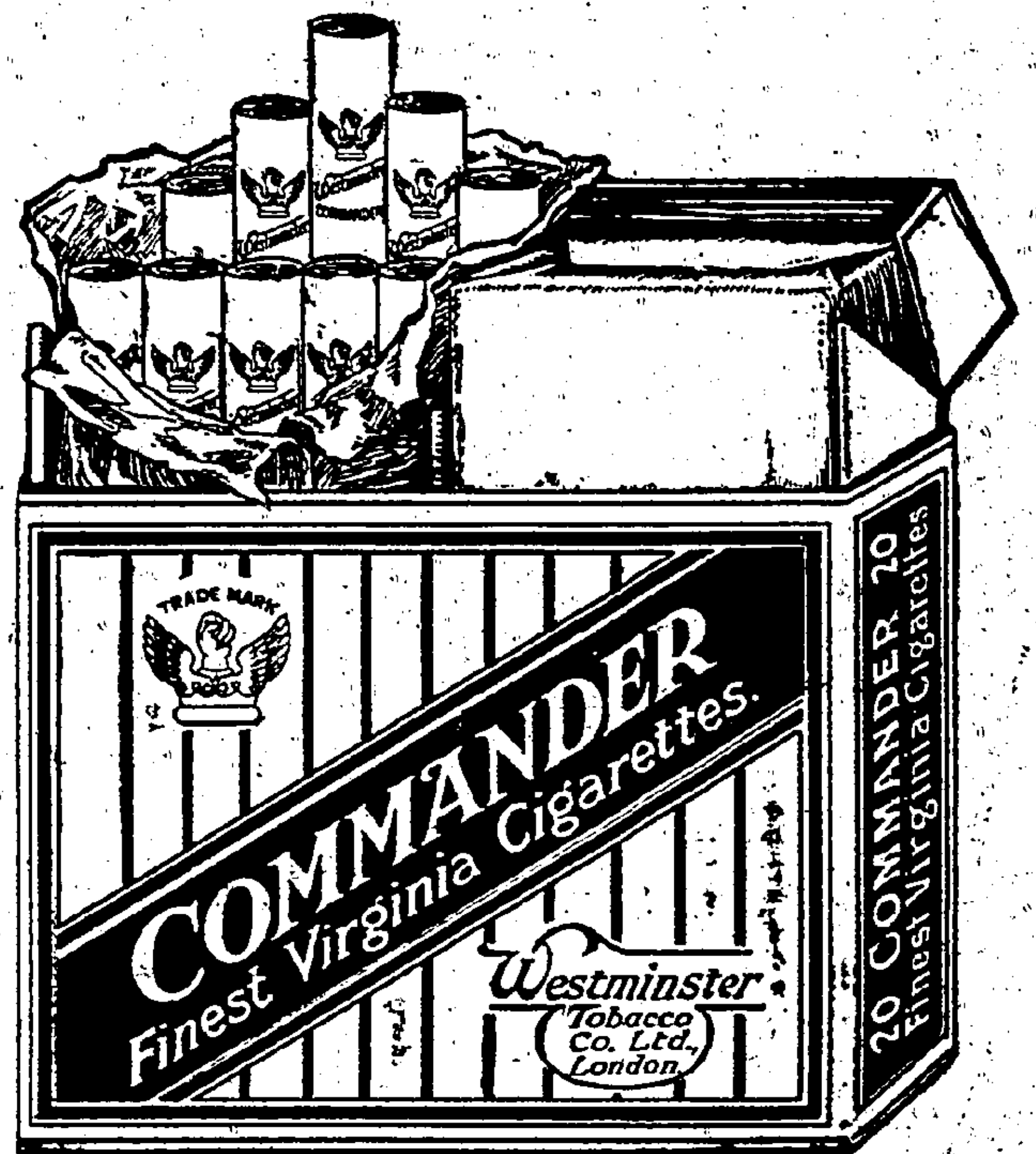
THE NEWEST CIGARETTE

COMMANDER FINEST VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

BOXES OF
20
\$0.40

EXTRA LARGE SIZE.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.
LONDON.



THE SHANGHAI RACES.

Yesterday's Results.

The Shanghai Races opened yesterday and in the first event Stubb's Blackford (Mr Watts) won the Paper Hunters' Cup, Mr Henry Morris' Castlefield (Mr Stewart) won the Criterion Stakes, Mr Shanghai's Grey Goose (Mr Johnston) the Griffin's Plate, and Mr Henry Morris' Basconsfield (Mr Stewart) the Catby Cup.

The other results were:—

The Pou-Ma-ting Cup.—

One Mile.

Mr B. Macgregor's The

Kegoni (Mr Stewart) 1

Mr Elrettus' Silverwood

(Mr Burkill) 2

Mr John Peel's Harlequin

(Mr Johnston) 3

Time 2 min. 67.2/5 secs.

The Hart Legacy Cup. Half Mile.

Robson's Niblick

(Mr Dalgleish) 1

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's

Swanee (Mr Heard) 2

Mr Henry Morris' Homefield

(Mr Stewart) 3

Time 57 1/5 secs.

The Jockey Cup. One Mile.

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's

Diala (Mr Toeg) 1

Mr Farmyard's Lecapon (Mr

Whitmore) 2

Mr A. E. Lockyer's Ten Cents

(Mr Sleep) 3

Time 2 min. 10 secs.

The Kiangsu Cup. One Mile and

Three Quarters.

John Peel's Black Dia-

mond (Mr Johnston) 1

Mr Errol's Rosewood

CHINA-BORNEO CO.

Proposed Bonus of 5 Per Cent.

Subject: to audit, the China-Borneo Co., Ltd., proposes to pay in respect of 1916:—
A Dividend of 5 per cent. (60 cents) per share ... \$27,600.00
and to apply the following sums to depreciation:—
Launches and Lighters ... 8,000.00
Hongkong Saw Mills ... 5,000.00
Sandakan Saw Mills ... 7,000.00
Engineering Department ... 6,000.00
Plant ... 3,000.00
Timber Concessions ... 1,000.00
And to carry forward ... 15,139.53
\$72,739.53

Left for Home.

Mr. P. W. Goldring left the Colony for Tientsin on Saturday from there he hopes to go home on active service.

The Chihli Cup. Mile and a

quarter.

Mr Seth's Father Christmas

(Mr Heard) ... 1

Mr Gibbing's Standard Dahlia

(Mr Watts) ... 2

Major Nathan's Paragon (Mr

Sleep) ... 3

Time, 2 min. 40.2/5 secs.

The Hongkong Plate.

Mr Laemas's Cockerel (Mr Ezra)

Messrs. Bahnsen and Mailliw's

Kronborg (Mr Sorensen) 2

Mr Grayland's Beau Brummel

(Mr Grayrigg) 3

Time, 1 min. 51.3/5 secs.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

The Chu-ka-za Cup. Three

Quarters of a Mile.

Robson's Niblick (Mr Dal-

gleish) 1

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's

Zuider Zee (Mr Heyrd) 2

Mr John Liddell's Malcolm

(Mr Rowe) 3

Time 1 min. 32.1/5 secs.

The Mongolian Plate. Mile and

a half.

Mr Gibbing's Standard Dah-

lia (Mr Watts) 1

Major Nathan's Paragon (Mr

Johnston) 2

Mr Uto's Pansy (Mr

Schrooby) 3

Time 3 min. 6.4/5.

HIGHER WAGES.

Sir A. Stanley and New Conditions.

The annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in London was unusually important. Resolutions were passed on a large variety of subjects, the most notable one being that efforts should be made to bring about co-operation between Labour and Capital with a view to assure industrial peace after the war.

To this subject Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, referred at length in a luncheon speech. He first of all alluded to the railway restrictions, saying there was no desire to interfere with the business of the country any more than actual conditions required. The restrictions would be removed just as rapidly as conditions would permit. With regard to the taking over of the coal mines, he said that was a problem of great importance, and he would shortly make an announcement showing how they proposed to deal with the control of this essential commodity. He could say, however, that much less coal must be burned in the country from now onwards. Next, referring to the most important of post-war problems—that of Capital and Labour—the speaker said we could not revert to the old order of things. Higher wages had come to stay, and it would be to the advantage of everybody that they should be continued after the war.

Defining the Government's attitude to the new conditions, the speaker said there was ample room for the establishment of trade unions. Steps had been taken to establish an organisation known as the British Trade Corporation, which would be given a charter, and whose object would be to establish a large credit bank or banks for the purpose of developing British trade abroad. The Board of Trade had also arranged for the development of commercial and trade intelligence in the City. Whereas in the past there had only been four Com-

missioners in the Dominions, they were going to increase the number to 16. Some would be stationed in India and the Crown Colonies, so that the whole Empire would be covered by our representatives.

Sir A. Firth, in his presidential address, criticised the duplication of work in Government Departments and the enormous increase of officials.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, replying to a resolution passed by the Associations of Chambers of Commerce pledging the meeting to support the National Service scheme, indicated how employers of labour could best help him. The country, he said, had yet a long way to go to win the war. It was a long way from Bapaume to Berlin. Reinforcements were still needed for the Army. Young men passed for General Service were decreasing in numbers; and were only to be found in the essential industries, such as mines, shipbuilding, and agriculture. Men would have to be taken from these industries, and, to put it bluntly, he must rob some trades of their labour in order to fill the places of men who had gone into the Army.

Mr. Chamberlain suggested that traders should amalgamate their resources in order to release a certain amount of labour. In some cases such a concentration would put them in a better position to meet the conditions that would obtain after the war. They had, he said, only touched the surface of the possibilities of the employment of women. There was an enormous reservoir of female labour still untapped and anxious to obtain employment. He urged the delegates to consider whether it was not possible to introduce more women into their businesses while they had the opportunity.

For the Troops.

We acknowledge with thanks a parcel of books for the troops from Mrs. Thornburn.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Mrs. Bowdler, £25.

THE ROMANCE OF SILVER.

An Interesting Lecture.

A very interesting lecture on "Silver: Its Romance and History" was given in London by Mr. Benjamin White, Fellow of the Economic Society, in aid of the Red Cross Funds. Mr. White traced the history of the metal from the earliest times to the present day and gave a vivid picture of Messrs. Rothschild's refinery and of the Mint operations in India. Referring to the output of silver, the lecturer said: "The production of the world amounted in 1914 to 211,000,000 oz. worth, say, £28,600,000. This total is six times the amount produced in 1869, 45 years previous. Of the total, North America produced 170, South America 13, Europe 15, Asia six, Australasia four and Africa one million. Thus you will observe that almost nine-tenths of the silver comes from the Americas. It is a most extraordinary circumstance that two-thirds of the world's production is absorbed by Asia."

"In the Middle Ages silver was derived from Great Britain, France, Austria and Germany. The beautiful colour called Saxony blue was made from the cobalt mines of that country. Three subsequent great epochs may be noted:—First, the Spanish discovery of the great mineral wealth of Mexico and Peru about the year 1520. Stripped of the glamour of historians, it was a squalid story of massacre and slavery. Many gallions laden with treasure formed part of the Spanish Armada, and were wrecked upon the British coast. Secondly, the discovery in 1859 of the Comstock Lode in Nevada. A rush of hardy miners ensued to the mountain regions around, and fresh finds were made apace. So much silver was yielded that, coincident as the event was with the discovery of the gold in California, bimetalism had to be abandoned—that is to say, the free coinage of both metals, a fixed relation to each other had to be given up. The Comstock mine, in Nevada, is the largest producer of silver to-day. Its annual out-

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

For Homeless Populations in Northern France.

Ninth List:—
U. Cheukman ... \$10
O. R. Shields ... 50
Mrs. Frank Allen ... 10
Collection at St. John's Cathedral ... 328
J. W. Loureiro ... 38
Chap Sheong ... 50
A. and J. L. (Gold \$20) ... 38.90
A. S. G. ... 25
Anonymous (45) ... 41.37
Previous Lists \$1,000 and \$14,665.76
Total \$1,000 and \$15,246.97

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consul General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5 p.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Marianas Islands and Formosa, moving east.

The following telegram was received at 2 p.m. to-day:—Warning, Depression northern part China Sea, advancing north-westward.

Kallan Dividend.

Messrs. Dodwell and Co. are in receipt of a telegram from Tientsin stating that at a meeting of Directors of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., an interim dividend of 1/- per share, free of tax, was declared on account of the year ending June 30, 1917, payable on May 15 next.

put is 9,000,000 oz. Thirdly, in 1904, as a new railway was being driven through part of Ontario, traces of silver were discovered in a railway cutting. Within a few years from an area of only 50 miles in diameter, 20,000,000 oz. of silver were mined in one year alone."

BOXING.

Possible Farewell Fight for Scott.

We learn as we go to press that negotiations are proceeding for a match between Corporal Scott, R.E. the heavy weight champion, who is just about to leave the Colony, and General's Mate Craig, of the United States Navy, and it is hoped that the bout will be brought off—in the event of which the proceeds will be given to the Blind Sailors and Soldiers' Fund or some similar charity.

Craig, we understand, is about the same age and weight as Scott, and has sparred with many well-known fighters, including Gan-bert Smith and Sam Langford.

THE POLICE RESERVE CASE.

Conviction Upheld; Defendant Fined \$15.

This afternoon, Mr. J. B. Wood gave his decision in the case in which a Chinese Police Reservist was charged with a breach of discipline, and who was originally sentenced to seven days' hard labour, but whose case was re-opened on the application of Mr. Leo D'Almada.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin and Mr. Eldon Potter were in Court together with Mr. D'Almada.

His Worship said he had considered the Proclamation referred to, and decided to adopt Mr. Potter's view that it made members of the force liable to punishment under the Peace Preservation Ordinance. In view of the fact that the man had been before the Court several times, he had decided to impose a fine of \$15, or, in the alternative seven days' hard labour. He wanted it to be understood that if in further cases it seemed desirable to impose the penalty of imprisonment without the option of a fine, he would certainly impose it.

Mr. D'Almada asked the Court to be seated to the fact that his Korean informant, who he would do so if the same person were before him.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Trade with China.—The official returns of the trade with China for the first half of April show exports totalled ¥8,079,137 and imports from China ¥3,319,931. The amount of the exports of goods over imports since January 1 now reaches ¥4,759,206. The sudden and unprecedented rise in the price of cotton yarn in Japan is believed to be attributable to speculative export in view of the raising of China's Customs tariff.

Silver.—Messrs. Moisset and Goldsmith's weekly circular dated March 15, states:—The easier tone of the silver market mentioned in our last circular has developed into decided weakness during the last few days, and price has fallen rapidly from 37.5/16d. on the 1st instant to 35 1/2, which is the price to-day. This is the lowest quotation touched since early in December and is a drop of 2.9/16d. since the 13th of last month when as high as 38 1/16d. was reached. This fall has been chiefly caused by the weakness of China exchange which has resulted in considerable sales from that quarter by the requirements for the Indian Government have been largely supplied, but sales from America have also increased and have not been without their effect on the market. Large quantities of silver have, however, been purchased for Chinese orders and consequently been absorbed; should, therefore, any of the recent selling prove to be bear selling the market might suddenly turn and prices recover almost as quickly as they have fallen. It is in view of this that we hardly look for much further fall, though the weakness of China which is reflected so strongly in India is undoubtedly the ruling influence at present.

Manchester Goods.—London March 21.—Cotton prices are still higher at Liverpool. A Manchester report says that so far China's new position in regard to Germany does not appear to have brought about closer commercial relations with this country as far as cotton goods are concerned. It is early yet, but after so long a period of comparative idleness manufacturers here are anxious to become busy with the Far East once more. At present the few greys that are going do little more than keep old shops on the market, though bleached cloths have been in constant if not great request, and the fancy trade has probably been about the normal. Hopes of commercial China have so often been dashed that merchants may not be over-optimistic about the immediate future. From the Chinese point of view a declaration of war which brings them a few ships and the cancellation of a portion of the Boxer indemnity, without having to put up a fight, might be considered good business enough to be going on with.

Tea.—London March 21.—Messrs. J. & H. Thompson's weekly Tea Circular states:—Though the Food Controller's demands of retailing of a lower-priced canister have not yet been definitely settled among the different sections of the trade, it has been decided to resume auction this week together with the postponed sale. During the latter part of the previous week and the commencement of this, the market was still in a state of uncertainty, but business is now proceeding on a more normal scale and some quantity of tea has changed hands privately at about current rates. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the publication of ships' registers to be discontinued for the present, but the following quantities have been entered during the week in the bonded ware-houses from various ships: China 13, 72 packages, Java 95 packages. The sale advertised for the 21st inst. comprising 6,972 packages will be brought to auction on 22nd inst. China (privately).—This market is quiet, but there has been an inquiry for the lower grades and a small business has resulted.

For a good solid meal a la carte or Table d'Hôte with the best of Liquors at the Best of the Best.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Self-Concealment of God.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
"Verily Thou art a God that hidest Thyself, O God of Israel, the Saviour."—Isaiah 45/5.
The gospel message is that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all, but this by no means implies that His presence is always perceived, or that His doings are always plain even in this dispensation of Christian light. Though we enjoy a fuller revelation than was known of old, there is still frequent occasion for such ascription of praise as this of my text. Note that it is an ascription of praise. It is not the cry of men who are baffled and at a loss in a search after God. It is the adoration of men who have come to see that God was present and at work where they had not perceived Him.

They have come to see that His ways are more wise, more wonderful and more good than they had dreamt, and this is what they exclaim in grateful wonder:—"Verily Thou art a God that hidest Thyself."
Your reference Bibles give a "parallel" which is not a parallel at all—"Awake, why sleepest Thou, O Lord?"—Wherefore hidest Thou Thy face, and forgettest our affliction and oppression?"—(Ps. 44.) The true parallel is where we read that Jacob awoke out of his sleep and said:—"Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." It is we who dream, not God; and when we awake we know He has been there, and working.

We may illustrate this, so far forth, from the case of men who are truly great, and are therefore seldom understood aright by their own times. They seemed to the crowd to be remote from the facts of contemporary life, indifferent to pressing realities. They rouse popular resentment by declining often to take immediate steps and working for ends which are comparatively slow of attainment. But in time their wisdom and patience become apparent in results which had not entered into the heart of the crowd, and they received their meed of honour.

In your homes you are unable to do the best for your children unless you are prepared at times to let your actions be wrongly construed. You must be content to seem and to be thought unkind, inconsiderate; and not perhaps till the grass is green on your graves will time and results vindicate you. Such is the position as between us and our Heavenly Father. We are sometimes told that it is of the Divine nature in itself that God should remain in mystery, cloud and darkness round about the habitation of His Throne, the heavenly pavilion into which He is withdrawn beyond human apprehensions. It must indeed remain true to all eternity that there are heights and depths in the Divine nature beyond finite knowledge. But God is Love, and love desires not to remain a mystery but to be comprehended. Love seeks for communion, establishes fellowship, and the God of the Bible is One who stretches forth His hands and says:—"Behold Me."

Being love, and also wisdom, He has to act in ways which appear to put Him out of view in that we fail at the time to understand them. But, dull though we be, we do at length come to perceive that His ways have worked for our blessing and His own honour, and exclaim in thankful praise:—"Verily Thou art a God that hidest Thyself."

We are accustomed to speak of God having revealed Himself through this or the other medium, say nature, Providence, conscience, Jesus Christ. We say well, still in all He is a God that hides Himself. There is more behind than was known when we were passing over, more in front than we ever surmised.

ing day, by night the shimmering wonder of the starry heavens disclose us to agree with those who teach that nature is the garment of God. That is how we have been taught to think from our youth up, yet it is really very doubtful how far men get on the road to God by this particular avenue.

We imagine very commonly that we are "finding God in nature," when we are really interpreting nature through what we otherwise know of God. Where God is not known spiritually there is wonderfully little of that feeling for external nature which is so familiar to ourselves. Nature has many aspects, some of them by no means lovely or obviously beneficent. If it be the garment of God, it is a garment not at all diaphanous to the untrained eye. The groaning and travail of the whole creation in pain together is obvious and insistent enough, but the new life which is being brought to birth, the "revealing of the sons of God," which is the awaited end and justifying issue is less easily discerned. When the stormy wind is over, when the fire and hail, snow and vapour are past and have accomplished their purifying work, then, and not before, do we perceive that they have fulfilled His word. So, when we review the long story of the created world, when we reflect how the coarse and cruel creatures of ancient ages have passed away, and even now the ravenous beast is being eliminated to make room for such as neither hurt nor destroy in all God's holy mountain, we find reason to believe the Creator has wise ways of His own which will fully justify themselves in the great result, and exclaim, in rebuke of our former doubt and shortsightedness:—"Verily Thou art a God that hidest Thyself."

2. In Providence.—This is the aspect which the text is directly concerned with. The God and Saviour of Israel had seemed to be hiding His face from His people. They had been exiled and oppressed, Cyrus, a heathen and idolater, was the powerful man of the time, and the star of Jacob was low. Yet it was coming to be seen that the Lord had called the heathen ruler "for His servant Jacob's sake." His work in subduing the nations was akin to that of the Romans in later times. It was preparing the way of the Lord, though often by rough and ready methods, and when that work was complete, light would go forth from Zion. Egypt, Ethiopia and Sabea would come and worship, saying:—"Surely God is in these, and there is none else." Now we too have our philosophies of history, and they reveal on the long look not obscurely a God who directs and rules by ways that are wonderful toward ends which are glorious. It is in this which lies behind the true saying that the study of history is the best cure for pessimism.

I have had other opportunities of speaking of God's providence in relation to the world convulsion in whose midst we now are and whose full perspective it is impossible we can as yet envisage. I will but say for the present that when we do perceive it we shall find there has been no break in the long course of the affairs of men. He has not been asleep nor gone on a journey, but is working toward larger and better ends than we had thought of three years ago.

As to the personal providence which shapes our lives, that, of its nature, must often be obscure to us, and he would be a foolish man who should tell you that they are or can be entirely plain. But he would be a false man who should forbear to say to the soul cast down, if for the hundredth time:—"Hope thou in God, for thou shalt yet praise Him." Often it is in the seeming hour of darkness that He is most closely present in glory, proclaiming His gracious and merciful name. Often we do not recognise His presence in our lives when it is most immediate, but rather, so to speak, as it recedes from us, even as the cloud, once passed, reflects the sunlit splendour:—"Thou shalt see my back parts," said the Lord, to Moses, "but My Face thou shalt not see."

3. God in the heart.—There they tell us, if we fail to find God we can find Him nowhere. True,

BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE.

Not Much to be Gained by Protection.

The Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, ex-Minister of Trade and Marine of New Zealand, paid a visit to Liverpool recently under the auspices of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and addressed the members of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Empire trade development. He was very glad, he said, to see that the Prime Minister of his Dominion and the Minister of Finance were both awaiting the Imperial Conference. They were taking as many opportunities as possible of meeting the business men of Great Britain, because for the past twenty-five years they had asked them to listen but their cries had fallen upon deaf ears, and their proposals had come before eyes that would not see.

He wished to urge upon the business men of this country the necessity of asserting themselves, for they had seen from afar the business of their own Empire retarded by the Government, instead of being aided by it; they had seen the supremacy of the British Empire entirely challenged. It was not surprising to find that the German policy of peaceful penetration, State-aided as it was, had overhauled the trade policy of the British, who had worked in spite of the State. He did not think much was to be gained by a prohibitive or protective policy. If the German trade policy was going to be checked after the war it was necessary to have better machinery and better workers, upon whom they must try to impress the necessity of increasing their labour. It was being found that the solution of labour problems lay, not in the suppression but in the education of labour.

yet His presence even there does not, happily, depend on our consciousness of it. "Their eyes were opened, and they knew Him, and He vanished out of their sight," but He was there before they knew Him, and what we are eager consciously to grasp we often find escape us, lest we should mistake the elusive for the unreal. "Blessed assurance," runs the popular hymn. I am not so sure. We walk by faith. There is such a thing as blessed assurance; be glad of it when you have it. But do not conclude that if you do not possess that joyful exultation you are therefore without God. That other hymn is quite as true:—"Ah then I feel that He, remembered or forgot, 'The Lord is never far from me, though I perceive it not.'"

4. God in Jesus Christ.—In His Son, God gives the full and final revelation of Himself. True, but even in Christ the revelation is veiled, and only belongs to the heart which is in sympathy with Him. "If thou be the Christ, tell us plainly," was the demand made of our Lord. And He would not meet it: "Behold the King cometh unto thee," it was said to Zion. True, but in disguise, "meek and lowly, and riding upon an ass," not in kingly state as this world regards that. Our Saviour always meekly refrained from impressing Himself upon men by any means of a kind likely to impress the merely worldly heart, and so it still is; the world asks for "signs," and there shall no such sign be given it.

The same it is as to the coming of His Kingdom. It is "like unto" nothing cataclysmal, nothing startling, sensational, overwhelmingly convincing. Always he compares it to things which are quiet, covert, unobtrusive, negligible if one have the will to overlook, coming indeed, but "not with observation." It will be always open to men to disbelieve. Even in Christ that that spiritual test is not done away; God is still a God that hideth Himself. It is open to men also to believe; there is evidence enough to satisfy the soul in sympathy. "On the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out!" He is the "Saviour," and all the ends of the earth shall yet see Him.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks s.	\$712 1/4
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons n.	\$350
North China n.	£120
Yankees n.	\$865
Yangtzes n. ex.	\$217
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires b.	\$146
H. K. Fires b.	\$325
SHIPPING.	
Douglases s.	\$84
Steamboats n.	\$18
Indos (Def.) n.	\$124
Indos (Prof.) n.	\$111
Shells n.	108 1/2
Ferries b.	\$31 1/4
REFINERIES.	
Sugars n.	\$113 1/2
Malabons n.	\$32
MINING.	
Kailans b. x. d.	31/6
Langkats b. x. d.	1-17
Rauhs n.	\$370
Tronchs n.	27/6
Urals n.	31-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GOWNS, & C.	
H. K. Wharves s.	\$80
Kowloon Docks n.	\$123 1/4
Shai Docks b.	£90
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals n.	\$100
H. K. Hotels n.	\$102
Land Invest. n.	\$974
H'phreys Est. b.	\$825
K'loon Lands n.	\$33
Shai Lands n.	£80
West Points b.	\$77
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos b.	£15 1/2
Kung Yiks b.	£14 1/2
Shai Cottons b.	£12 1/2
Yangtzeopos n.	£6 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos n.	\$8
China Light & P. b.	\$475
Providents n.	\$8
Dairy Farms b.	\$254
Green Islands b.	\$8
H. K. Electric b. x. d.	\$49
H. K. Ice Co. n.	\$151
Ropes n.	\$284 1/2
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level b. x. d.	\$670
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$80
Laundries b.	\$240
U. Waterboats n.	\$16
Watsons b.	\$630
Wm. Powells n.	\$680
Morning Posts n.	\$39

Corrected to noon Tuesday May 8, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2 1/4
Demand	2 1/4 13/16
30 d/a	2 1/4
60 d/a	2 1/2
4 m/s	2 1/2 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	102
T/T Japan	111 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	57
T/T Java	138 3/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	325 1/4
Demand, Paris	326

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2 1/2 9/16
4 m/s. D/P	2 1/2 11/16
6 m/s. L/C	2 1/2 13/16
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	2 1/2 13/16
30 d/a. San Francisco	58 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	337 1/2
6 m/s. France	342 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	57 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	114
Demand, Singapore	102
On Haiphong	3% prem.
On Saigon	2 1/2% prem.
On Bangkok	64 1/4
Sovereign	82 1/2 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48.10
Bar Silver, per oz.	37 15/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces	5 1/4 % dia.
Chinese, 10 cts.	5 1/4 % dia.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong 10 cts.	par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 MIDNIGHT	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 230 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 12.45 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 NOON	10 MIN.
12.00 NOON to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 MIDNIGHT	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS ON WEEK DAYS.



Westminster

TURKISH SPECIALS.

ts.

Westminster
Tobacco
Co. Ltd
London

11-11-68